Boston Daily Journal.

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BOSTON JOURNAL.
Published every MORNING and EVENING, (Sundays excepted) by
CHARLES O. ROGERS.
No. 120 Washington st.

Real Estate.

WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE. The wharf of the well known stand of Dexter, E. by & Co., on Causeway street, opposite Charlestown street, is offered for sale. The wharf contains 23,418 feet with 344 5-12 feet of dock. The above offers a rare opportunity for investment. Apply to the undersigned, 111 Tremont street. A. WILBUR, Trustee.

FOR SALE—Five Houses at South End, with all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Inquire at No. 5 Sharon street.

STORE TO LET. Brick Store corner of Milk and Broad streets. Inquire of E. & T. KING & CO., 27 and 29 India street. ap 13

FOR SALE—The three-story brick dwelling house No 3 Fayette street, containing 11 rooms, gas, hot and cold water, &c. Apply to C. A. BURDITT, 20 Dock square. ap 8

FOR SALE—House No. 282 Shawmut avenue; 3½-story, eleven rooms, with modern improvements. Price $6500. Apply to JAMES S. NORMAN, 109½ Washington street.

FOR SALE—On Decatur street, very desirable 3½-story Brick House, swell front, fourteen rooms. All modern improvements. Apply to JAS. S. NORMAN, 109½ Washington street.

FOR SALE—On Chapman street, very desirable 2½ story brick House, bay window, thirteen rooms; all improvements. Apply to JAS. S. NORMAN, 109½ Washington street.

FOR SALE AT BARGAINS—Several good Brick Houses in choice locations, with modern improvements. Apply to GARDNER P. KINGSLEY, No. 17 State and 1 Devonshire street.

RURAL HOMESTEADS at Auburndale and Grantville for sale; prices varying from $2200 to $7000. A. S. JOHNSON, 148 Washington st.

FOR SALE IN NEWTON STREET—A new 2½-story swell front House, 10 rooms, all improvements. Apply at JAMES S. NORMAN, 109½ Washington street.

TO LET, IN ROXBURY—House, ...

Real Estate.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUILDERS. For sale, two lots of land on West Chester Park, and twenty lots in South Malden. Money will be advanced to build. Apply to JAMES T. ELDRIDGE, 23 Congress street.

PETROLEUM LANDS FOR SALE IN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA. F. A. OSBORN, 50 Kilby street.

$25,000 WILL BUY A LOT OF OIL LAND on the Little Kanawha river and Spring creek, Virginia, as rich as any in the world. The price is not one half the amount that has been paid for lands in the immediate vicinity, no more valuable. The only reason for selling is the present owner must realize very soon. Capitalists desiring such investment will do well to see maps and location as the property is worth $50,000. Apply to BROWN BROTHERS, Auctioneers, 9 State street. ap 2

TO LET—Desirable Lofts. Apply at No. 35 Federal street. ap 4

STORE TO LET—Corner Arch street and Bosey place. Inquire on the premises of A. J. WONDHA & CO. ap 1

FOR SALE—Two first class houses on Parker street, one nearly new. FAXON BROTHERS, 11 Commercial street.

FOR SALE IN LYNN—One of the finest estates on Ocean street. Apply to JAMES T. ELDREDGE, 23 Congress street.

TO LET—One-half of a house, or a suit of rooms very pleasantly situated in Roxbury. Apply at No. 64 Vernon street, Roxbury. ap 10

HOUSE FOR SALE AT THE SOUTH END, on Tremont street. For particulars, address Box 2419, Boston Post Office. ap 10

FOR SALE—A very fine house facing the Common and near the State House, with the furniture complete, and stable. A chance rarely offered. Apply to JOHN JEFFRIES, Jr., 17 City Exchange.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. One of the finest houses on Ocean street, Lynn, for sale or to let with the furniture. Apply to JOHN JEFFRIES, Jr., 17 City Exchange.

FOR SALE—House No. 14 Florence street, containing 11 rooms, a very desirable location, ...

Chances for Business.

FOR SALE—One of the best Provision Stores at the South End. Terms $1500 cash. Inquire at Shawmut avenue.

RARE CHANCE—For sale, one half of a good paying business. Call at 31 Beverly street, between the hours of 10 and 2.

$1000. A PARTNER in a Provision Store in a good location. Apply at 56 Washington street, room 2. ap 14

FOR SALE—A small and well assorted stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, and Cottons. Stock is well located and will be sold at a bargain. Address DRY GOODS, Journal office. ap 14

FOR SALE—One of the best Provision Stands in Boston. Have a first class trade. Or would take a smart, enterprising man as Partner. Apply for particulars to DYER & FROST, 3 and 4 Faneuil Hall Market.

FOR SALE. A small stock and the fixtures of a grocery can be had at a bargain. No bonus. Address LOCKE, SLEEPER & PAGE, successors to Wheelock, Bird & Co., 81 Washington st., Room 11. ap 13

FOR SALE—Tannery, with steam power, on railroad, within eight miles of Boston. Inquire of JOHN GOLDTHWAIT, 37 Washington street. Also, one 12 horse Engine and Boiler. ap 12

$250 TO $350. Partner wanted to keep the Books, Collect the Bills, &c., of a light but profitable mechanics' business, six years established. DICKERMAN, 46 School street. ap 11

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Provision store, one mile from Boston, on a great thoroughfare. Apply to LOCKE, SLEEPER & PAGE, (successors to Wheelock, Bird & Co.) 81 Washington street, Room 11. ap 11

$500. STATIONERY, PERIODICAL and Fancy Goods Store for sale, with Telegraph Office connected—an excellent place for a male or female. DICKERMAN, THAXTER & WILSON, 46 School street. ap 11

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE. Very desirably located; 13 rooms all well furnished; full of good paying boarders; will be sold low; present owner going to bad health. DICKERMAN, THAXTER & WILSON, 46 School street. ap 13

$5000. An active business man, having five thousand dollars at his command, can learn of an opportunity to double his money in a short time by addressing Business, Journal Office, Boston, Mass. ap 11

COMMERCIAL.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 14. Cotton steady; sales 1400 bales; middling uplands 34 @ 35c. Flour—sales 6500 bbls; State $7 20 @ 8 40; round hoop Ohio $8 50 @ $9 00; Western $7 20 @ 9 40. Southern quiet; sales 350 bbls at $8 10 @ $9 30. Wheat heavy; sales 70,500 bush; Chicago spring No 1, $1 60; amber Michigan $1 70 @ $1 35; white Missouri $2 35. Corn scarce and firm; sales 12,000 bush; new mixed Western $1 20 @ $1 25; white $1 33½; yellow $1 40. Oats scarce; Canada 85 @ 86c. Beef quiet. Pork firmer; sales 1500 bbls; new mess $27 25 @ 30. Lard quiet; sales 900 bbls at 16¾ @ 18c. Butter quiet; Ohio 19 @ 30c. Whisky lower; sales 300 bbls at $2 10 @ $2 11. Groceries dull. Naval Stores quiet. Freights to Liverpool dull.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Saturday, Apl. 15.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

...

NOTICES.

THE GENERAL THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY. The first meeting of the Corporation called "The General Theological Library" will be held at the Rooms of the General Theological Library, No. 41 Tremont street, Boston, on MONDAY, the 17th of April, 1865, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the question of accepting the Act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, approved March 16, 1865, incorporating the said Library, to adopt by-laws, to elect officers of the Corporation, and to transact any other business that may come before the meeting.

CHARLES BURROUGHS, JOHN C. HAYDEN, LUTHER FARNHAM, } Persons named in the Act of Incorporation.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the General Theological Library will be held at their Rooms, No. 41 Tremont street, Boston, on MONDAY, April 17, 1865, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of hearing the Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the Corporation. The matter of disposing of the property of the Corporation to the new Corporation called the "General Theological Library," and of closing up and dissolving the present Corporation, will come before the meeting.

All books should now be returned to the Library for the annual examination.

LUTHER FARNHAM, Secretary.
Boston, April 6, 1865.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HEADQUARTERS, BOSTON, April 14, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 7.

Official information has been received from the Secretary of War, by His Excellency the Governor, that all recruiting of troops by volunteer enlistments has been suspended. Therefore persons having authority from this Commonwealth to act as Recruiting Officers, or Agents, will at once suspend making further enlistments.

Brig. Gen. Pierce, commanding Camp Meigs, will cause rolls of the enlisted men at present in his Camp to be made out, together with a report of the condition of the Sixty-Second Regiment, and the several unattached companies for old regiments, at Camp Meigs, and forward the same to these Headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM SCHOULER, Adjutant General.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Boston, April 5, 1865.

The undersigned, by direction of the Governor and Council, under authority of chapter 7th of the Resolves of the present Legislature, will receive loans to the Commonwealth on notes to run from six to twelve months, at the option of the Treasurer, and bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths (7 3-10) per cent. per annum, payable in currency.

HENRY K. OLIVER,

Boston Journal.

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.]

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, '65.

EVENING EDITION.

AMUSEMENTS THIS DAY AND EVENING.

MORRIS BROS., PELL & TROWBRIDGE'S OPERA HOUSE—Washington street. Afternoon and evening.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS NEW MINSTREL HALL—Corner Summer and Chauncy sts. Afternoon and evening.

HOWARD ATHENEUM—Howard street, near Court st. Green Bushes—Pet of the Petticoats.

NO. 7 STUDIO BUILDING, Tremont street. Exhibition of the National Statue, Virginia Dare.

MELODEON—(Tremont Temple) opp. Tremont House. Rathwell's Tableaux of the Dawn of Christianity.

CHILD & JENKS' GALLERY—127 Tremont street. Miss Hosmer's Statue of Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra.

APOLLO GARDENS—572, 574 and 576 Washington st. Performances every evening.

NORTHBORO', MASS. Concert by the Swasey Family.

TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING.

TREMONT TEMPLE—Tremont street, near School st. Sacred Concert—Benefit of J. H. Murphy.

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Truly, we know not what a day may bring forth. But yesterday all hearts were rejoicing in the prospects of peace, doubly assured by official announcements that looked as if the era of bloodshed were already over. The future of our country never looked brighter; and if, among human appearances, there was one column of strength and hope stronger than all others upon which the people leaned, it was the fact that our good President—so calm, so wise, so open to the teachings of Providence, so inflexible in the right when once he had attained to it—was, after the multiplied dangers of the last four years, still spared to us.

But to-day that column is removed from us, and the nation is appalled at its irreparable loss, and shocked and stunned beyond measure at the inconceivable wickedness which caused it. What in that pure and blameless life could have aroused such diabolical passions? What insanity could have imagined that any cause would be profited by the cold-blooded assassination of the two first officers of the Government? Far be it from us to say one word to inflame the terrible feelings which we know are to-day burning under a nation's grief, but men will see in this atrocious deed the natural sequel of that spirit which has plunged the country into a sea of blood...

[illegible]

Sketch of President Lincoln's Life.

Abraham Lincoln, whose terrible death paralyzes the whole land with grief and mourning, was of English ancestry, and born in Hardin county, Kentucky, on the 12th of February, 1809, and was, therefore, at his death, a little over fifty-six years of age.

When he was seven years old his father removed to Indiana, where he lived thirteen years. Here he obtained all the education which the frontier then afforded—amounting to very little in respect to schools, but much in the lessons of self-reliance, industry and energy. Of these he made the most, as his subsequent life showed. Whether working on the farm, or serving as a flatboatman on the Mississippi, he was always learning, and training his powers.

In 1830 Mr. Lincoln removed to Illinois, and turned his attention at first to agricultural pursuits. Then he served for a brief period as Captain in the Black Hawk wars; became Postmaster in a small village; began the study of law, gave it up for a time; was elected to the Illinois Legislature, where he served four years; resumed his professional studies, and settled down at Springfield, which continued to be his residence till he was called to Washington by the voice of the people.

But while devoting himself to the practice of his profession, he could not fail to exhibit his superior powers to the people, whose respect and confidence were often manifested. He was chosen a member of the National Convention which nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. He was chosen a Representative in Congress, serving from 1847 to 1849, being active on the committees, but making only a few speeches. Such, however, was the impression he made upon those agreeing with him in politics, that, but for considerations of locality, he would have been selected for Vice President on the ticket with Gen. Fremont in 1856.

In 1858 occurred his famous stumping campaign with Senator Douglas, in which his rare qualities as a debater and popular orator first became known to the country at large. In the following year, he delivered an address in New York, which greatly enhanced his reputation.

In 1860 he was nominated for President in the Chicago Convention, on the third ballot, his competitors being Mr. Seward, Mr. Chase and Mr. Bates. After an animated canvass he was elected, receiving 180 electoral votes, to 72 for John C. Breckinridge, 39 for John Bell, and 12 for Stephen A. Douglas.

In the winter of 1861 the secession movement began some months before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated. Of that event and of the four years that followed we need not write. They are engraven deep upon the memories of the American people. Through them all President Lincoln steadily rose in the appreciation of the loyal country. Not only did his admirable assemblage of qualities for such a crisis become better understood, but he was always growing. Under the guise often of mirthfulness, to which he was wont to resort as a relief from heart-breaking cares and perplexities, he was ever acquiring clearer, deeper and more solemn views of his position. He became a sincere and humble Christian. His affections embraced the whole land, its erring as well as its loyal children; and we have no doubt that the one wish of his heart was to live to see his country once more united, peaceful and happy.

In his re-election with such unprecedented unanimity, and in the since glorious triumphs of our arms, it seemed that Providence was surely about to gratify that wish. But it was not so to be—and we bow to the dispensation. It is hard and terrible, but He who has never yet deserted us as a people, surely will not do it in this hour of bitter...

[illegible]

BOOTH, THE ASSASSIN, ARRESTED.

The Merchants' Exchange has a dispatch that Booth, the assassin of the President, is arrested, and is safe in prison in Washington. The dispatch is dated 12 M.

The Feeling in the City.

Meeting at the Merchants' Exchange.

MEETING ON PEARL STREET.

GREAT MEETING AT THE TREMONT TEMPLE.

It would be impossible to describe the feeling manifested in the streets of Boston to-day at the terrible event which has clothed the nation in sadness and gloom. Yesterday men's faces were radiant with joy and gladness at the overthrow of the rebellion—and the assurance which the bulletins from the government gave that the war was substantially over and that the nation was to have peace. To-day they are bathed in tears and sadness—that the good, the honest, the noble man who, under God, has piloted our ship of State through the dark and stormy night of treason and rebellion and guided to the haven of peace, should be struck down by the assassin's blow. As one passes along the street, strong men are met with their eyes dimmed with tears. As acquaintance meets acquaintance there is the silent shake of the hand—the interchange of looks—the voice often refusing utterance;—and then again is the vow of vengeance, made in the name of the Most High, against all traitors, in whose behalf this terrible deed was committed. Men are crowding the sidewalks, the newspaper offices and the reading rooms, leaving their business, to talk over the sad event. The flags which yesterday floated joyously over our city in token of rejoicing, to-day droop at half mast—the emblem of the people's sorrow—and the tolling bells speak forth the nation's grief. It is indeed a sad day in Boston.

The Supreme Court.

At the opening of the Supreme Judicial Court this morning, Chief Justice Bigelow stated that, on account of the great calamity which has befallen the nation, it was impossible to proceed with the business of the Court, and therefore adjourned until Monday morning next.

At the State House.

At the State House the appalling news is the only subject of conversation, and work is almost entirely suspended. Gov. Andrew has ordered the executive and military offices to be draped with mourning, and will defer public action until after the assembling of the Legislature on Monday.

At the Merchants' Exchange.

To attempt to portray the scenes at the Merchants' Exchange this morning, is a useless task. Manifestations of a feeling so mournful, so unutterable in its depths of sadness, have never been witnessed in this mart of trade, made historic by the varied expressions of joy and grief, of which in years and months past it has been called upon to be the medium. Men were stunned by the shocking intelligence that met their eye beneath the dome which five short days ago resounded with the shouts of victory. Silently they shook hands as each to each looked their unuttered grief, and turned away, waiting with sad impatience the official announcement of what they knew already the truth too well.

A young man by the name of Charles F. Gallagher, a clerk in the employ of Canterbury & Co., brokers, on State street, was so unfortunate as to remark that he "wished Johnson had been shot." The indignant and infuriated crowd at once rushed upon him, and had he not been promptly taken within the bar of the operator's room, it would have fared hard with him. Loud calls being made for some explanation or apology, the young man mounted the desk and stated that he intended merely to say that "it was a pity that Mr. Johnson had not been shot instead of President Lincoln, for he did not think the former a man of fit moral character to be the head of the government," or words to that effect. The explanation appeared satisfactory and was received with applause.

At about 9 o'clock the official announcement of the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was put upon the bulletin. With heads uncovered and eyes blinded by coming tears, men gazed upon the bitter words...

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE AWFUL TRAGEDY.

DEATH OF OUR BELOVED PRESIDENT.

MR. SEWARD'S CONDITION UNCHANGED.

State of the other Victims.

Positive Evidence that J. Wilkes Booth was one of the Assassins.

ANOTHER MAN ALSO ENGAGED IN THE BLOODY WORK.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 15, 8 A. M.

Major General Dix:

Abraham Lincoln died this morning at twenty-two minutes after 7 o'clock.

E. M. STANTON
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 15—4.10 A. M.

To Major General Dix:

The President continues insensible and is sinking.

Secretary Seward remains without change.

Frederick Seward's skull is fractured in two places, besides a severe cut upon the head.

The attendant is still alive, but hopeless.

Major Seward's wounds are not dangerous.

It is now ascertained with reasonable certainty that two assassins were engaged in the horrible crime, Wilkes Booth being the one that shot the President. The other was a companion of his, whose name is not known, but whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape.

It appears from a letter found in Booth's trunk that the murder was planned before the 4th March, but fell through then, because the accomplice backed out until Richmond could be heard from.

Booth and his accomplice were at the livery stable at 6 o'clock last evening and left there with their horses about 10 o'clock, or shortly before that hour.

It would seem that they had for several days been seeking their chance, and for some unknown reason it was not carried into effect until last night.

One of them has evidently made his way to Baltimore.

The other has not yet been traced.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LATER.

[To Independent News Room.]

WASHINGTON, April 15—11 A. M. The reported death of Secretary Seward and his son Frederick is erroneous. Both are still alive, but in a critical state.

Major Seward is not in a dangerous condition.

Vice President Johnson has been sworn in.

No trains are allowed to leave Washington.

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Grief and Indignation of the People.

NEW YORK, April 15—9 A. M. Intense sorrow is depicted on all countenances at the terrible events that occurred in Washington last night and the grief of all good men is apparent everywhere at the demise of the President. No flags were hoisted in this city this morning until the state of the President was known, when they were all placed at half mast. The people appear perfectly horrified and the utmost rage is felt toward all known secessionists and rebel sympathizers.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15. The most intense horror is excited by the lamentable fate of the President. The city was decorated with flags, and every house gave evidences of preparations for the illumination fixed for Monday evening. The public joy gives place to mourning, and there is a deep feeling of rage.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 15. The bells in the city have been tolling from an early hour this morning. The Provost Marshal's office and other government offices and many private dwellings and stores are draped in mourning, and a general solemnity pervades the whole city on account of the death of President Lincoln, and the assassination of Secretary Seward.

BANGOR, Me., April 15. The terrible news of the assassination of the President was received here with the most profound grief. The stores were generally closed and draped in mourning. All the flags of the city are placed at half-mast. A public meeting is being held to make arrangements for a proper observance of the mournful event. Minute guns will be fired from 12 to 4 o'clock this P. M.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Advance of Sherman.

EVACUATION OF RALEIGH BY JOHNSTON.

The City Sacked by the Populace.

CAPTURE OF WINTON AND MURFREESBORO'.

Report that the Legislature is to be Convened.

[illegible]

THE SIEGE OF MOBILE.

Magazine in Spanish Fort Exploded.

CAPTURE OF SELMA, ALABAMA, CONFIRMED.

[illegible]

The Assassination of President Lincoln.

Further Particulars.

Evident Intent to Assassinate Secretary Stanton also.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The President and Assistant Secretary of State have passed from earth—two new victims to the barbarism of slavery.

It is a rainy, gloomy morning, and the National Metropolis is already clothed in mourning. Business is suspended. The flags which have of late waved so proudly, droop at half-mast, and as the particulars of the deliberately plotted assassination become known, the feeling of horror that men could be such villains is intense.

The President was shot with a common pocket pistol, resembling a Derringer, which the assassin fired within a few feet of him. The fatal ball entered the head near the temple bone, about three inches from the left ear, and penetrated nearly to the eye. He fell forward from the rocking chair in which he was seated, intent upon the performance, and remained in a state of syncope till he breathed his last breath, at twenty minutes past seven o'clock this morning.

The report of the pistol and the theatrical exit of the assassin attracted attention to the President's box, which was entered by those in its vicinity, who raised him from the floor. As the back of the chair in which Mr. Lincoln sat was bloody, it was thought that he was wounded in the back, and his clothes were stripped from his shoulders, but no wound was at first found. He was entirely insensible. Further search revealed the fact that he had been shot in the head, as described elsewhere.

Major Potter, Paymaster in the Army, and Major Rathbone, the latter having been in the box with President Lincoln, assisted by others, carried the President from the theatre, the blood from the death wound falling upon the floor, stairway and sidewalk, as he was borne to the nearest house opposite, which was that of Mr. Ulke.

Mrs. Lincoln was assisted in crossing the street with the President in a frantic condition, both she and her young son uttering heart-rending shrieks. She was attended by Miss Laura Keene and others.

At the house, an army surgeon being at hand, he called for a small quantity of brandy, which was administered, and it was thereupon announced to the pressing, excited crowd that he was alive and not dead, as Mrs. Lincoln in her agony insisted. It was then found that Major Rathburn had received a wound in the arm which he had intentionally concealed to prevent excitement. He then fainted. The Surgeon General was sent for, and Drs. Hall and Stone also arrived.

Senator Sumner was one of the first to arrive at the martyr's bedside. The Senator on being notified of the sad occurrence, hastened to the White House, where everything was tranquil, for the sentinels and the porter had only heard of the assault on Secretary Seward.

Capt. Robert Lincoln who was there was ignorant of the sad news in store for him; but soon a carriage dashed up with the tidings. Senator Sumner and Capt. Lincoln at once took the vehicle and were driven at full speed to the house in which the President lay. The surgeons pronounced him beyond the reach of their skill, as the brain was oozing from the wound. He lay insensible, and at first his pulse was at 45. Gradually, as the blood rushed toward the brain, it produced a painful pressure and the pulse increased, while the death-stricken man breathed loudly, painfully and with difficulty. At times the surgeon introduced a probe, which would let out blood and produce temporary relief, but there was no hope. The sufferer's pulse increased to 100, while the rush of blood made his eyes protrude from the sockets, and the flesh around them became discolored. Fortunately, perhaps, for him, his last moments were passed in a state of unconsciousness, and he gave up the ghost without a murmur. May he rest in peace.

PERLEY.

[TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, April 15. The excitement throughout Washington is intense, and the horrible proceedings of last night are the only theme of conversation. The assassin of the President left behind him his hat and a spur. The hat was picked up in the President's box, and has been identified as one belonging to the suspected man... stable where the same man hired a horse in the evening.

Two gentlemen who went to the Secretary of War to apprise him of the attack on Mr. Lincoln, met at the residence of the former a man muffled in a cloak, who, when accosted by them, hastened away. It had been Mr. Stanton's intention to accompany Mr. Lincoln to the theatre and occupy the same box, but a press of business prevented.

It, therefore, seems evident that the aim of the plotters was to paralyze the country by at once striking down its head, heart and arm.

As soon as the dreadful events were announced in the streets, Superintendent Richards and his assistants were at work to discover the assassins. In a few moments the telegraph had aroused the whole police force of the city. Mayor Wallack and several members of the city government were soon on the spot and every preparation was made to preserve order and quiet. Every street was patrolled. At the request of Mr. Richards Gen. Augur sent horses to mount the police.

Every road leading out of Washington is strongly picketed, and every possible avenue of escape thoroughly guarded. Steamboats about to start down the Potomac were stopped.

The *Chronicle* says: "As it is suspected that this conspiracy originated in Maryland, the telegraph flashed the mournful news to Baltimore, and all the cavalry were put upon active duty. Every road was picketed, and every precaution to prevent the escape of the assassin.

A preliminary examination has been made by Superintendent Richards and his assistants. Several persons were called to testify, and the evidence is conclusive to this point, viz: that the murderer of the President was John Wilkes Booth. His hat was found in the private box and identified by several persons who had seen him within the last two days, and the spur which he dropped by accident after he jumped to the stage was identified as one of those which he had obtained from the stable where he had hired his horse.

This man Booth has played more than once at Ford's Theatre, and is, of course, acquainted with its exits and entrances, and the facility with which he escaped behind the scenes is easily understood.

The person who attempted to assassinate Secretary Seward, left behind him a slouched hat and an old, rusty navy revolver. The chambers were broken loose from the barrels, as if done by striking. The loads were drawn from the chambers, one being but a rough piece of lead, and the others, smaller than the chambers, were wrapped in paper, as if to keep them from falling out.

Reward for the Capture of the President's Murderer.

Condition of Mr. Seward.

WASHINGTON, April 15—8.40 A. M. President Lincoln died this morning at half-past 7 o'clock. Major General Augur, commanding the Department of Washington, has offered a reward...

[illegible]

Alabama Overrun by Union Cavalry.

FEDERAL TROOPS MARCHING ON COLUMBUS, MISS.

[illegible]

Riotous Proceedings in Fall River.

A Venomous Copperhead Mobbed.

[illegible]

Gen. Johnston's Force.

NEW YORK, April 15. The *Tribune's* special Washington despatch says Gen. Lee confessed to Gen. Grant that Johnston's entire force would not amount to more than 10,000. Lee surrendered less than 8000 fighting men to Grant, and less than 5000 muskets. Grant had 125,000 men under his command. Gen. Butler has written a letter resigning his position.

Revocation of Passes to Rebels.

NEW YORK, April 15. A Washington dispatch says President Lincoln yesterday revoked the passes to Hunter, Letcher and other leading rebels to visit Richmond. The President was willing to have a conference held, but did not want it controlled by them.

Movements of General Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15. Gen. Grant arrived in this city late last night, on his way to Jersey, but was overtaken on his way to Walnut street wharf by a dispatch from the office of the Associated Press, and it is supposed he returned to Washington immediately.

Rumored Arrest of Booth.

[To Independent News Room.]

NEW YORK, April 15. It is said that J. Wilkes Booth has been arrested. It is thought here to be true.

Departure of Gen. Banks for New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14. Major Gen. Banks and family left this morning for New Orleans.

CURIOUS SAFE FOR DEEDS. A sum of twenty thousand pounds is in litigation in Scotland, and depends upon a marriage contract, which being declared by one of the barristers to be buried with the male party to the contract, Hans George Leslie of Banff, orders have been given by the judge to have the grave opened and the coffin searched for such a document.

Since the Federal occupation of Richmond, many citizens have made their appearance who have not been seen in public before for two or three years, having fled or hid themselves to avoid conscription. The risks which these men have run, and the privations which their families have endured, are almost inconceivable.

LARGE AUCTION SALES OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY, AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, FARMS AND FARM STOCK, &C., IN THE COUNTRY. GEORGE S. HICHBORN, Auctioneer of this city, will sell this day, Saturday, at 5 o'clock, desirable cottage and stable, with 44,000 feet of land, at West Cambridge, near Whittemore's Hotel. On Monday at 12 o'clock the valuable farm known as the Benj. Dorrse Farm, at Sherborn. On Tuesday at 12 o'clock the three-story, swell-front, brick house No. 21 Sheafe street, near Salem street, and at 5 o'clock 2½-story house, stable and garden, on Brookside avenue, Jamaica Plain, two minutes' walk from the station. Mr. Hichborn will also sell on Wednesday at 12½ o'clock, brick house and store on the corner of Porter and Paris streets, East Boston. On Thursday the well known Haskell Farm at Lancaster, with the stock on the place and the furniture of the house, owned by Dr. S. S. Lyon, who is about to leave for New York. The buildings on this estate are in the most perfect order. On Friday, the estate in the rear of No. 80 Lancaster street, leading from Causeway street, being the estate of the late Asa Hilton, deceased. Mr. Hichborn will also sell on Saturday two desirable residences on Inman street, near Atwood's Corner, Cambridgeport, at 5 o'clock, and at 5¾ o'clock, or immediately after, dwelling house and stable, with about 4000 feet of land, on Hampshire street, near the corner of Hampshire and Tremont streets, Cambridgeport. Mr. Hichborn has several other valuable estates advertised for sale, which may be found in in our auction columns. Mr. H. is doing a very large business in the Real Estate line and we should advise any of our readers having estates to dispose of to give him a call.

"LET THE EAGLE SCREAM."

Now let the EAGLE scream aloud,
And spread abroad his wings,
While round the FLAG the people crowd,
And each of FREEDOM sings.
While grateful tidings reach the ear,
From near and from afar,
Let friend meet friend with kindly cheer,
And join the loud "hurrah."
Let all the BOYS who need new "CLOTHES,"
(Who wish to buy at prices fair,
Purchase a "SUIT" at GEORGE FENNO'S,
19 and 21 DOCK SQUARE.

[illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

Postscript.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LAST HOURS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Grief of Mrs. Lincoln.

TOUCHING RECITAL.

The Scene at the Theatre.

FIVE PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Mr. Seward Expected to Recover.

Perley's Account Continued.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BOSTON JOURNAL.]

WASHINGTON, April 15.

Mrs. Lincoln, with female friends, remained in an adjoining room, occasionally visiting the dying man, who loved her so devotedly. The last visit is described as having been soul harrowing to those present. As she entered the room and saw her beloved husband's features were disturbed and discolored, she fell back on the floor. Restoratives were applied and she was soon supported to the bedside, when she frantically addressed the dying man. [illegible] "Live!" she exclaimed; "live but for one moment, to speak to me once more!—to speak to our [illegible] Oh bring our 'Tad' here! for he loves 'Tad' so well, that I know he will speak to him!" But she was not again to hear the voice that had cheered her life, and no sign of recognition gladdened her grief-stricken heart.

One week ago to-day President Lincoln and Senator Sumner, while visiting the wounded Union soldiers in the hospitals at City Point, happened to be in a tent while an Ohio officer lying there breathed his last breath. The incident naturally made a profound impression on both gentlemen, but how little either thought that in one short week the Senator would be standing by the bedside of the President and would witness the cessation of his life. The surgeon felt his pulse for the last time and said—"He is dead." Abraham Lincoln was no more.

The heart-broken widow and father returned to the White House, and soon after the remains of the late President were removed there.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax was the last person who had an interview with Mr. Lincoln before the party left the White House for the theatre. Mr. Lincoln was in unusually good spirits, and just before leaving, he said: "Colfax, when we were at Richmond the other day Gen. Shepley gave Sumner the gavel used by the Speaker of the rebel Congress, to give to Stanton, but a Secretary of War doesn't need a gavel, and I told Sumner that he must ask Stanton to give it to you."

The President was received with great favor on...

[illegible]

THE PRESIDENT'S MURDERER.

Probable Attempt to Escape to Canada.

IMPORTANT ORDER TO PROVOST MARSHALS.

[illegible]

MR. LINCOLN'S SUCCESSOR.

Andrew Johnson sworn in.

[illegible]

SHERMAN'S ADVANCE.

Kilpatrick's Scouts Six Miles beyond Raleigh.

[illegible]

The Secretary of State.

As we go to press the latest advices from Secretary Seward are that he is yet alive, but that his son lies in a very critical condition. The people are deeply anxious about Mr. Seward, and it is hoped by every one that a statesman so patriotic, accomplished and efficient as he has shown himself to be in one of the most difficult places under the government—the man to whom we are probably most largely indebted for continued peace with foreign powers—may still be spared to a stricken country which needs him more than ever.

MR. SEWARD AND HIS SON. The last advices from Washington up to 12 M. state that neither Mr. Seward or his son, Frederick Seward, are dead, but that the son lies in a very critical condition. It will be the desire and prayer of all hearts that their lives may be spared.

J. WILKES BOOTH, THE ASSASSIN. John Wilkes Booth, the cowardly assassin of President Lincoln, is the third son of Junius Brutus Booth, the eminent tragedian, who died several years ago, while journeying from New Orleans to St. Louis. John Wilkes was born in Baltimore. He is about twenty-five years of age, and is unmarried. He is an actor, and has frequently appeared on the stage in this city, his last appearance being at the Howard Athenæum two or three months since. He has been an out-spoken Southern sympathizer, and very violent in his denunciations of President Lincoln.

Meeting on Pearl Street.

GREAT MEETING AT TREMONT TEMPLE.

Meeting in Pearl Street.

An impromptu meeting of merchants was held at noon to-day in front of 121 Pearl street, and was called to order by Mr. J. H. Lester, who stated that it was with entirely different feelings, which all had yesterday, that they had assembled to unfurl the splendid flag which had just been thrown to the breeze. Yesterday it was anticipated that shouts of joy would be heard and that the "Star Spangled Banner" would have been performed by the band, but instead thereof the solemn dirge is heard and all hearts are silent—and the hand of the assassin has done it.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Lester introduced Rev. Mr. Foljambe of East Boston, who made an impressive and truly appropriate prayer.

Rev. E. N. Kirk followed in a few remarks, saying that every heart feels that they have lost a friend and brother. In asking gentlemen to-day how they feel, the reply was they did not feel at all—they were shocked—stunned! He would ask where are we? Are we in free enlightened America, or are we in Pandemonium? Are we on earth or in hell? Our hearts to-day are stirred within us. To-day is a day of prayer, and we see the Lord God Almighty high on his throne and in Him we must put our trust. Let us recognize his hand and bow in humble submission. God has raised up his instruments, and in his own time has taken them away.

To-day one of the wisest heads and hearts has been removed, and how do we know but that Abraham Lincoln had completed his work. God grant that this day may witness its culmination, and let every one say down with treason, and down with slavery. (Applause and cries of "Amen," and "Amen.") He closed his remarks by entreating all citizens not to be atheists in this time of affliction, and if they never prayed before, to pray to-day, and let every heart sound the loud timbrel, and pledge themselves to-day to be one people in one solid phalanx and put down treason and traitors.

The Chelsea brass band performed appropriate music during the meeting, and at the close of Mr. Kirk's remarks, the assembly separated.

Exercises at Tremont Temple.

Tremont Temple was crowded at 12 o'clock with ladies and gentlemen in response to a call for a meeting of the Christian public. Many of the congregation were in tears. The front of the platform was draped with mourning emblems encircling the American flag...

[illegible]

SUNDAY SERVICES.

[illegible]

JOURNAL
EXTRA!
THE LATEST
Five O'clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Stonte and Flight taken by the Assassins.

ALL THE PARTIES IMPLICATED MARYLANDERS.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BOSTON JOURNAL.)

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW. Secretary Seward's friends are of the opinion that he will survive, although the death of his son Frederick may have an unfavorable effect. The wives of the Secretary and of the late Archbishop Hughes are in the house. Major Stewart is now critically wounded.

Mr. Seward's son, the Rev. Dr. Gardner, at whose church the President and his family usually attend, was present at the bedside of his dying parents and offered impressive prayers in the throes of grief. He is at the White House this morning.

Scores of reports about the arrest of the assassins are in circulation. Search parties are in every town and in all the over-crowded home guards on the line of Fort Lincoln, the side of the line Mr. Seward's, and will do part work by day, the night watch on the roads and on horse runners that are out.

The wounds of the Sewards, it is to be hoped, darken the Assassins being near the Secretary.

All the parties implicated are Maryland men. The efficiency of the arrangements for the defense of the city were most admirable. Within an hour after the crime was committed, thousands of the citizens were on the streets, and every avenue of the city was guarded, every person stopped and every arrival was at once questioned, while all horses were seized and pressed into service. The indications denot which conspiracy was intended to be carried out, and respective responsibilities and equity provoked the people.

Secretary Seward's family are in great grief. His unfortunate disconsolation of the heart and soul by the defeated slave owners. These who have participated with secession are dismay. Many of them know that abolitionist Lincoln between from the Secretary of State, have been in open opposition to Republics, and that fear that the record of parties will now be unchanged.

THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

One P. M. The excitement here increases, as the rebels of Pennsylvania authors are crowded with groups of people discussing the terrible tragedy.

J. Joseph H. Seward, a lawyer of this city, was in the stage box under that in which the rebels are concerned, and is positive that it was J. Wilkes Booth who was in the box shooting "Vengeance" upon the President, and then was behind the Mr. Harrison and Miss Hawkins, and jumped him, but not knowing who was he related the scenes only go to the stage door in time to see the assassin gallop away.

Booth has for some months made him a great deal of money, and he is well known. He has not with other political enterprises, although he is known by a necessity. He is a good looking man, of light complexion, with a light mustache, which he took with spirits, and throwing his hat immediately. In his dress he wore boots and spurs, and photographs, a pair of hard handcuffs, with the key, together with some other articles, he left behind. He told his name in the stage office, and left, and the clerks in which he commenced his escape.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BOSTON JOURNAL.)

WASHINGTON, April 15, 5 P. M. Secretary Seward is still living, but his recovery is considered hopeless. He is not able to speak any more, and begins to take leave of his friends.

Mr. Stanton has ordered the arrest of the assassins of the President.

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT

The Closing Scenes.

WASHINGTON, April 15—2 A. M. The sinking of the President appears fast. Mrs. Lincoln is with him, sinking the one so fearfully bereaved. Mrs. Stanton is also present. Mr. Stanton has been at the house all night. Gen. Grant has arrived, and is greatly distressed. Secretary Stanton has issued a proclamation, offering $50,000 reward for the arrest of the rebels, and all the public and private buildings are draped in mourning.

The President was prostrated in the tete-a-tete, when Mrs. Lincoln, Judge Holmes, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Colfax, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Dennison, Mr. Hamlin, Mr. Harlan

Boston Journal.

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.]

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, '65.

Assassination of President Lincoln.

The news of President Lincoln's having been shot, and mortally wounded last night at Washington, will send a thrill of horror through every feeling heart. The intelligence was received from the agency of the Associated Press, between ten and eleven o'clock last night, but was only represented as a rumor. It however caused much excitement, and the telegraph and newspaper offices were visited by many citizens, pale with excitement, inquiring into the truth of the report. Over three hours elapsed before any positive statement regarding the matter came by telegraph, and in the interval excitement had calmed down, under the idea that, had the rumor not been probably false, some account of the circumstance would have been soon forwarded. At half-past one o'clock, however, the dispatches given elsewhere began to arrive, and unhappily confirmed the report, and added to it the attempt on the life of Secretary Seward.

There appears to be no hope of the President's recovery; and thus, by the hand of an assassin, Abraham Lincoln, the Great and the Good, has fallen! Millions will mourn him, and as long as history endures his name will live as the noblest friend of freedom.

A WARNING TO TAX PAYERS. Mr. Lewis, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has issued a circular in which he gives warning to those who have made fraudulent return of their incomes that he shall stop the order of compromising with them and taking an amended return, and shall begin with the month of May ensuing, to require collectors to prosecute the cases arising in their districts, civilly and criminally, to the extent of the law. He states that in some cases penalties of five, ten, fifteen, and even a thousand dollars in addition to all taxes and costs have been paid on the withdrawal of proceedings, and persons who would otherwise have been irretrievably ruined, have been permitted to resume business with the benefit of an experience which it has been hoped would be valuable. Time sufficient has been given for those owing duties or tax to learn that they must make correct returns, and if they make fraudulent ones they will do it at their peril.

NORTHWESTERN SANITARY FAIR. It has been determined by the Executive Committee of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair, which is to be opened at Chicago on the 30th of May next, to place on exhibition as one of the great attractions of the fair an extensive collection of objects of natural history from the United States. A room sufficiently large as to be devoted to this purpose, in which the collection will be properly arranged. After exhibition the specimens will be sold to swell the fund in aid of the soldiers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

APPALLING CIRCUMSTANCES.

THE PRESIDENT SHOT AND MORTALLY WOUNDED.

ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

THE RECOVERY OF MR. SEWARD DOUBTFUL.

Frederick Seward, his son, supposed to be Mortally Hurt.

J. Wilkes Booth, the Actor, the Alleged Assassin.

Special Dispatch to the Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The metropolis has been to-night the scene of a double attempt at assassination—President Lincoln and Secretary Seward having been the victims of an evidently deep-laid plot, which has no parallel in American history.

It has been the custom of President Lincoln to frequently attend the theatres here, to escape from the office-seekers and volunteer-advisers who have haunted him at the White House. In the papers of this afternoon it was announced that he, with Mrs. Lincoln and Lieut. Gen. Grant, would to-night attend Ford's Theatre, to witness Miss Laura Keene in the part of Alice Trenchard in "Our American Cousin." The house was crowded. The President occupied what is termed the State box, composed of the two lower right-hand private boxes thrown into one, and ornamented with flags. Mr. Lincoln enjoyed the performance, and was in unusually good spirits, chatting with Mrs. Lincoln and Miss Harris, who was of the party, when he, without warning, received his death wound. The assassin passed the door of the box which had been used and fired through the closed door next the stage. He then rushed on the stage, brandishing a bowie knife, and exclaimed, "*Sic semper tyrannis.*" Evidently acquainted with the stage, he made his way between the scenes to a side door, mounted a horse tied there, and escaped.

The President was carried to a boarding house opposite the theatre, where he remains in a critical condition.

Another, or it may possibly have been the same, assassin rode to the house of Secretary Seward, where he represented himself as the bearer of a message from the Secretary's physician, and forcing his way in endeavored to cut Mr. Seward's throat. It is said that he was not successful.

The whole city is aroused. The garrison is getting under arms, and there are manifestations of the deepest feeling.

It is asserted that the assassin of the President is J. Wilkes Booth, the actor, who is known to have expressed the most violent secession sentiments.

ONE O'CLOCK. It is a warm, clear, moonlight night and crowds are abroad to learn the sad news. Tenth street, in which Ford's Theatre is situated, is the sad centre of attraction, and there are thousands kept back from the house in which the President is breathing his last, by a strong guard.

A gentleman present informs me that the President was seated in the box, listening attentively to the conclusion of the third act of the play, when the assassin entered. Mr. Rathbone of New York, who was in the box, rose to inquire the cause of the interruption, but before he could speak the assassin drew a pocket pistol and aimed at the President's head, fired the fatal ball, which entered the back of the head, coming out near the eye. Dropping the pistol the assassin drew a bowie knife, and wounding Mr. Rathbone in the shoulder, leaped over the edge of the box down on the stage and disappeared behind the scenes, escaping by a side door. He mounted his horse and galloped away.

The scene at the boarding house opposite the theatre, to which the unconscious victim was carried, is described as impressive and sad.

The President lies on a bed in the back room, surrounded by his family, Cabinet and a few friends. Senator Sumner is at his side, weeping over the departing author of the Emancipation Proclamation, whose goodness of heart the Senator so well knows.

Mrs. Lincoln and her sons are in the deepest grief, and poor Thaddeus refuses to look upon his father, whose features are sadly distorted. The Surgeon General and other prominent surgeons are present, but they can do nothing.

Vice President Johnson arrived about half-past twelve and joined the sad group.

While some are confident that it was a second assassin who assaulted Secretary Seward, others think that it was the same hand which dealt all the blows. Not only the Secretary was wounded but two of his sons.

The Assistant Secretary and the Paymaster, with the nurses in attendance, were stabbed or cut by the infuriated demon.

The Secretary was not dangerously wounded, but the loss of blood and the excitement may prove fatal. His son Frederick is also unconscious at present.

HALF-PAST ONE. The President lingers insensible, with his life blood ebbing away. It is a slight consolation to learn that Gen. Grant has reached Philadelphia unharmed, as fears have been entertained that a plot had been laid and that he might have also been a victim.

So passeth away the Champion of Liberty and Union! a devoted husband, an indulgent father, a sincere friend, an exemplary citizen and honest man—may God in his mercy protect the United States. PERLEY.

[TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, April 14. President Lincoln and wife visited the theatre (Ford's?) this evening, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the American Cousin. It was announced in the papers that Gen. Grant would also be present, but that gentleman took the late train of cars for New Jersey.

The theatre was densely crowded, and every body seemed delighted with the scene before them. During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, exclaiming "*Sic semper tyrannis!*" and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the second tier, to the stage beneath and ran across to the opposite side, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience from the rear of the theatre, and, mounting a horse, fled.

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, rushing toward the stage, many exclaiming: "Hang him! hang him!" The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance.

There was a rush toward the President's box, when cries were heard "Stand back and give him air!" "Has any one stimulants!" On a hasty examination it was found that the President had been shot through the head above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out. He was removed to a private house opposite the theatre, and the Surgeon General of the Army and other surgeons were sent for to attend to his condition.

On an examination of the private box blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair on which the President had been sitting, also on the partition and on the floor. A common single barrelled pocket pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed. An immense crowd was in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President.

It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise.

The shock to the community is terrible.

At midnight the Cabinet, with Messrs. Sumner, Colfax and Farnsworth, Judge Curtis, Governor Oglesby, Gen. Meigs, Col. Hay, and a few personal friends, with Surgeon Gen. Barnes and his immediate assistants, were around his bedside.

The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible and breathing slowly. The blood oozed from the wound at the back of his head. The surgeons exhausted every effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone.

The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for description.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theatre until 15 minutes after 8 o'clock. Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time, and the President stated to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well, because the papers had announced that he and General Grant were to be present, and as Gen. Grant had gone North he did not wish the audience to be disappointed. He went with apparent reluctance, and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him, but that gentleman had made other arrangements, and with Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts bid him good-bye.

When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest hight reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated. On reaching this gentleman's residence, a crowd and a military guard were found at the door, and on entering it was ascertained that the reports were based on truth.

Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible word could be gathered; but the facts are substantially as follows:

About ten o'clock a man rang the door bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Mr. Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying, in answer to a refusal, that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with particular directions concerning the medicines. He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man pushed the servant aside and walked heavily toward the Secretary's room, and was there met by Frederick Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a billy, severely injuring the skull and felling him almost senseless.

The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, Paymaster of U. S. army, and Mr. Hansel, of the State Department and two male servants, disabling them all. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought and hoped, no arteries, though he bled profusely.

The assassin then rushed down stairs unmolested, mounted his horse at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

It is believed that the injuries of the Secretary are not fatal, nor those of either of the others, although both the Secretary and Assistant Secretary are very seriously injured.

Secretaries Stanton and Welles and other prominent officers of the government called at Secretary Seward's house to inquire into his condition, and there heard of the assassination of the President.

They then proceeded to the house where the President was lying, exhibiting, of course, intense anxiety and solicitude.

An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's house, and a strong guard was also stationed there, many persons supposing that he would be brought to his home.

The entire city to-night presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of the profoundest sorrow. Many shed tears.

The military authorities dispatched mounted patrols in every direction, in order, if possible, to arrest the assassins. The whole metropolitan police are likewise vigilant for the same purpose.

The attacks at both the theatre and the Secretary's house took place at about the same hour—ten o'clock—thus showing a preconcerted plan to assassinate those gentlemen.

Some evidence of the guilt of the party who attacked the President are in possession of the police.

Vice President Johnson is in the city headquarters and guarded by troops.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 15—1.30 A. M.

Major General Dix:

This evening at about 9.30 P. M., at Ford's Theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris and Major Rathbone, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President.

The assassin then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger, or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre.

The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head, and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal.

The President has been insensible ever since the wound was inflicted, and is now dying.

About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or not, entered Mr. Seward's apartment, and, under pretence of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs on the throat and two on the face. It is hoped that the wounds may not prove mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal.

The nurse alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and he hastened to the door of his father's room, where he met the assassin, who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds. The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful.

It is not probable that the President will live through the night.

Gen. Grant and wife were advertised to be at the theatre this evening, but he started for Burlington, N. J., this evening.

At the Cabinet meeting, at which General Grant was present, the subject of the state of the country and the prospect of a speedy peace was discussed. The President was very cheerful and hopeful, and spoke very kindly of Gen. Lee and others, and of the Confederacy, and of the establishment of a government in Virginia. All the members of the Cabinet except Mr. Seward are now in attendance upon the President.

I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 15—2.30 A. M. The President is still alive, but the case is absolutely hopeless.

The Very Latest.

WASHINGTON, April 15—3 A. M.

Major Gen. Dix:

The President still breathes, but is quite insensible, as he has been ever since he was shot.

He evidently did not see the person who shot him, but was looking on the stage while he was approached from behind.

Mr. Seward has rallied, and it is hoped that he may live.

Frederick Seward's condition is very critical.

The attendant who was present with Mr. Seward, Senior, was stabbed through the lungs and is not expected to live.

The wounds of Major Seward are not serious.

Investigation strongly indicates J. Wilkes Booth as the assassin of the President.

Whether it was the same or a different person who attempted to murder Mr. Seward remains in doubt.

Chief Justice Carter is engaged in taking the evidence concerning the assassination.

Exertions have been made to prevent the escape of the murderer. His horse has been found on the road near Washington.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M. The President is still alive. His pulse is forty-five.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Butler's Resignation of his Commission—Meeting of the Cabinet and Discussion of the Reconstruction Question—Gen. Grant—No Extra Session of Congress to be Called—Appointments—National Banks Established—The Captured Rebel Generals—General Warren's Dismissal—Movement of Union Troops on Columbus, Miss.—Sherman on the Move—Jeff. Davis' Danville Pronunciamento.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BOSTON JOURNAL.]

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1865.

Four years ago to-night Gen. Butler stopped the trial of an important case, on which he was engaged as counsel, and asked a brother lawyer to take his place in order to enable him to aid in rallying the old 6th and other Massachusetts troops for the defense of Washington. This evening he has written the resignation of his commission, and it will be presented to the War Department to-morrow morning. The case left unfinished four years ago is still unfinished, and Gen. Butler will return to Boston next week to resume the trial of it. Many here would have preferred to see him ordered to Richmond as Military Governor of Virginia.

The Cabinet had a prolonged session to-day and Gen. Grant was present. It is understood that important questions bearing on reconstruction were discussed, and that the result was a harmonious understanding, which will in due time develope itself.

Gen. Grant left to-night for Trenton, where he will remain a few days and then return here. Before leaving, he assured several gentlemen that they should visit Richmond without passes, as all restrictions had been removed.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax arrived here to-day to inquire whether there was any probability that there would be an extra session of Congress, as he desires to visit California this summer. He was informed that there will not be.

Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg, late Chief Justice of Nebraska, has been appointed Collector of Customs at New Orleans, vice Dennison removed. Judge Daley, late delegate from Nebraska, and Judge Cutter of New Orleans, have been appointed Deputy Collectors of Customs of that city. A. T. Stone has been appointed Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans. These appointments will strengthen the administration party to aid in the establishment of what is known as the Banks policy. Hon. Wm. Kellogg, late Representative in Congress from Illinois, has been appointed Chief Justice of Nebraska, and Governor Sanders of that Territory has been re-appointed. Hon. L. Spink of Paris, Illinois, has been appointed Secretary of Dacotah Territory.

Among the National Banks chartered this week are the Mechanics' Bank of Providence, R. I.; capital $500,000. Hope Bank, Warren, R. I.; capital $80,000. Ocean Bank, Newburyport, Mass.; capital $160,000. First National Bank, Portland, Me.; capital $150,000. Bay State Bank, Lawrence; capital $375,000.

Four hundred and forty-one rebel officers arrived here to-day, and were ordered by Col. Ingraham to be sent to Fort Warren.

Lieut. Gen. Ewell, with Maj. Gens. Kershaw, Debose, Barton, Corse, Hunter and Simms, with Commodores Hunter and Tucker of the rebel navy, rode to and from the Provost Marshal's office in an omnibus. The others were marched through the streets under guard, and presented rather a demoralized appearance.

It is understood that Lieut. Gen. Grant fully sustained Maj. Gen. Sheridan in relieving Gen. Warren from duty for non-compliance with orders, although Gen. Meade plead in behalf of his favorite.

Information has been received through rebel sources that two columns of Union troops were advancing on Columbus, Miss. One came from Huntsville, Ala., and the other from Memphis, Tenn.

Advices from North Carolina have been received at the Washington office of *The Boston Journal*, dated Goldsboro', April 10, 5 A. M. Sherman had just left that place to move on Raleigh. No serious fighting was anticipated, but probably the usual amount of skirmishing. Communication will be kept up daily with the army, and the railroad is to be repaired as the troops advance toward the capital of the State.

Jeff. Davis has published in the Raleigh Daily *Confederate* of April 7 a pronunciamento, dated at Danville, in which he says:

"The commander-in-chief having found it necessary to make such movements of his troops as to uncover the capital, it would be unwise to conceal the moral and material injury to our cause resulting from the occupation of our capital by the enemy. It is equally unwise and unworthy of us to allow our own energies to falter, and our efforts to become relaxed, under reverses, however calamitous they may be for many months. The largest and finest army of the Confederacy, under the command of a leader whose presence inspires equal confidence in the troops and in the people, has been greatly trammeled by the necessity of keeping constant watch over the approaches to the capital, and has been forced to forego more than one opportunity for promising enterprise. It is for us, my countrymen, to show by our bearing under reverses how wretched has been the self-deception of those who have believed us less able to endure misfortune with fortitude, than to encounter danger with courage. We have now entered upon a new phase of the struggle, relieved from the necessity of guarding particular points. Our army will be free to move from point to point, to strike the enemy in detail from his base. Let us but will it, and we are free. Animated by that confidence in spirit and fortitude which never failed me, I announce to you, fellow-countrymen, that it is my purpose to maintain your cause with my whole heart and soul; that I will never consent to abandon to the enemy one foot of the soil of any one of the States of the Confederacy; that Virginia, noble State! whose ancient renown has been eclipsed by her still more glorious recent history, whose bosom has been bared to receive the main shock of this war, whose sons and daughters have exhibited a heroism so sublime as to render her illustrious in all time to come—that Virginia, by the help of the people, and by the blessings of Providence shall be held and defended, and that no peace shall ever be made with the infamous invaders of any of her rights of territory. If by the stress of numbers we should ever be compelled to a temporary withdrawal from her limits, or those of any other border State, again and again will we return until the baffled and exhausted enemy shall abandon in despair his endless and impossible task of making slaves of a people resolved to be free. Let us then not despair my countrymen, but, relying upon God, let us meet the foe with fresh defiance and with unconquered and unconquerable hearts. (Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS."

In the same newspaper which contains this gasconade, is a brief editorial intimating that "Gen. Lee's whole army is in a safe position and prepared for any emergency." Two days afterward he surrendered, and he has since gone to North Carolina to induce Johnston to follow his example. What Jeff. Davis said when he learned the fate of "the largest and finest army of the Confederacy" remains to be seen. PERLEY.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 14. The steamship Europa, Capt. Hockley, from Liverpool on the morning of the 1st, and Queenstown 2d, for Boston via Halifax, arrived here at two o'clock this morning with forty-three Halifax and thirty Boston passengers.

The Europa experienced strong westerly winds. On the 12th and 13th was in a dense fog. On the 3d inst., at 7 P. M., signaled an Inman steamer bound east, in lat. 51, long. 14. She sailed for Boston at 5.30 A. M.

The steamship Cuba, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st inst.

A Lisbon telegram of March 30 says the commanders of the Niagara and Sacramento state that they had no intention of sailing when first fired upon by the forts, but were only shifting their anchorage. It is rumored that diplomatic notes have been exchanged in reference to this incident.

It was thought the Stonewall would make from Lisbon for Gibraltar.

A letter from Lisbon asserts that on leaving Ferrol the topmasts of the Stonewall were struck and the ship cleared for action. The Captain sent his papers and money on shore for safety.

The Sacramento and Niagara, however, avoided the conflict. The Stonewall has twin screws, which in the event of a fight, are expected to be of immense advantage to her.

A Lisbon dispatch of the 31st ult. says the American Minister has demanded satisfaction for the firing upon the Niagara and the Sacramento by the forts. He also requests the dismissal of the Governor of Fort Belan and a salute of 21 guns to the American flag. Nothing has yet been decided in the matter.

The *Times'* correspondent at Richmond, writing under date of March 4, says: "I am daily more convinced that if Richmond falls and Lee and Johnston are driven from the field, it is but the first stage of this colossal revolution, which will then be completed. There will come a time when every important town of the South will require to be held by a Yankee garrison, when the exultation in New York will be exchanged for soberness and right reason, and when it will be realized that the closing scenes of this mightiest of revolutionary dramas will not be played out save in the times of our children's children."

Parliamentary proceedings on the 30th were unimportant.

In the House of Commons, on the 31st, Lord C. Paget said the Admiralty had received no proposal for sanctioning or supporting any fresh attempt to reach the North Pole. He was, therefore, unable to say what course the Government would take if such a proposal was made.

Mr. Newdegate put some questions as to the idea of the Pope taking up his residence in England, as indicated in some foreign journals.

Lord Palmerston replied that the Government re-